

#### 4. OWNERSHIP AND PROOF OF NONPROFIT STATUS

Does the applicant own this historic property or collection?

  X   Yes                             No

If the applicant does not own this property, attach a letter explaining the relationship between the owner and the applicant and the authority under which the applicant will be the grantee of record to undertake work on the property or collection. The letter must be on the owner's letterhead and must be signed by the owner's authorizing official.

If the applicant is not a Federal agency, proof of nonprofit or government status must be attached to this application.

- A copy of the Federal IRS letter indicating the applicant's eligibility for nonprofit status under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.
- An official document identifying the applicant as a unit of state, tribal, or local government or other tax-exempt multipurpose organization. If prepared specifically for this application, the certification must be on the parent organization letterhead and certified by an official of the parent organization.

**Please note** – A letter of sales tax exemption is not acceptable as proof of nonprofit status.

---

#### 5. DOCUMENTATION

A minimum of four (4), 4"x6" or larger black and white or color photographs must accompany the original and each copy of the application. Photographs must include views of the historic property (showing entire building/property) or collection and views specifically documenting the threat or damage to the property or collection. Photographs must be labeled. Photocopies and photographs submitted electronically will not be accepted. Photographs will not be returned. **Please note:** Submission of **printed** digital photographs will not disqualify an application; however, photographs of lesser quality could affect reviewers' evaluation of an application.

---

#### 6. PROJECT SUMMARY

In the space below, **briefly** summarize the proposed project. Discuss the national significance of the historic property or collection, its current condition, the nature of the threat, the proposed preservation and/or conservation work, and the project's public benefit. One continuation sheet may be attached; however, applicants are strongly encouraged to provide brief, concise narratives.

The Nebraska State Historical Society respectfully requests funding in the amount of \$338,054 from the Save America's Treasures Grant program towards a \$690,945 project to improve the storage, accessibility, and conservation condition of the Nebraska State Historical Society Native American Collection.

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) is a multifaceted state agency that is charged with the oversight of Nebraska's historical, archeological, architectural, and archival resources. As part of this mission, the NSHS operates the Museum of Nebraska History in Lincoln, Nebraska. The Museum holds more than 165,000 three-dimensional objects in its care. The Native American Collection consists of 3,334 artifacts that are a critical part of the NSHS collection. The breadth and quality of this stunning collection allows the NSHS and all Americans to explore broad themes in American history relating to the Native Americans associated with the area we now call Nebraska. It also allows us to tell the stories of the individual Native Americans and related events that directly shaped the history of our country. The collection holds artifacts representing fourteen Native American tribes and important individuals such as Sitting Bull, Standing Bear, Crazy Horse, Red Cloud, and Black Elk, and events like the Wounded Knee Massacre, that still reverberate today.

The nature of the threat that imperils this invaluable collection is **threefold**: 1) inadequate space to store the collection is causing ongoing damage to the objects; 2) space constraints make access to the collection dangerous for both artifact and user; and 3) some of the artifacts are contaminated with toxic pesticide residues. This project proposes to remove or reduce all three of these dire threats by increasing storage space and accessibility through the addition of safe, high density compactor storage units; testing for harmful residues; cleaning and conserving each artifact; and rehousing each artifact in a protective archival housing.

An additional benefit of the project is that each artifact will be cataloged, photographed, and entered in to the museum's new collection management software system. This will greatly improve access to information and artifact images for staff, researchers, and ultimately, the public. The costs of this portion of the project will be borne by the NSHS and used as partial match for the requested Save America's Treasures funding.

Completion of this project will preserve and make accessible artifacts that tell the stories of Native Americans and America's history.

---

## **NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (30 POINTS)**

**Applications for collections or historic properties not meeting this criterion will receive no further consideration. Complete either section A or section B, as appropriate.**

### **A. HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

The historic property will be considered to be nationally significant according to the definition of "National Significance" outlined on page 3 of the Guidelines and Application Instructions if it meets one of the following criteria. **Check the applicable criterion and complete item "c".**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ **Designated as a National Historic Landmark or located within and contributing to a historic district that is designated as a National Historic Landmark District. (20 – 30 POINTS)**
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ **Listed in the National Register of Historic Places for national significance or located within and contributing to a historic district that is listed in the National Register for its national significance. (UP TO 25 POINTS)** Please note that properties can be listed in the National Register for significance at the local, state, or national level; most properties are not listed for national significance. The level of significance can be found in Section 3 – State/Federal Agency Certification of the property's approved National Register nomination. Contact your State Historic Preservation Office if you have questions about the level of significance or do not have a copy of the approved nomination.
- c) Explain the reasons why the property is nationally significant. One continuation sheet may be attached; however, applicants are strongly encouraged to provide brief, concise narratives.

## 7. NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

### B. COLLECTIONS

In the space below, describe the collection and document the national historical, artistic, scientific and / or cultural significance of the collection using the definition of "National Significance" outlined on page 3 of the Guidelines and Application Instructions. The description and documentation must be clear to individuals not familiar with the collection. Applicants are strongly encouraged to provide brief, concise narratives.

#### NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) was founded in 1878. It is a multi-faceted historical society that includes seven divisions, including Archaeology, Research and Publications, Historic Preservation, Library and Archives, Conservation, Administration and the Museum and Historic Sites Division. The Museum and Historic Sites Division consists of the Museum of Nebraska History, located in Lincoln, the capitol city of Nebraska, and seven historic sites across the state. Most of the institution's 165,000 three dimensional objects are stored and exhibited at the Museum of Nebraska History (MNH), a 75,000 square foot building that houses permanent and changing exhibits, the museum and educational staff, and collection storage. Attendance at the MNH and Sites is in excess of 95,000 per year and many times that number access NSHS resources online.

The Native American Collection consists of 3,334 artifacts and is an important part of the overall NSHS collection. The breadth and quality of this stunning collection allows us to explore broad themes in American history, as well as to tell the stories of the individuals and events that directly shaped those histories. The collection includes artifacts such as headdresses, moccasins, weapons, playthings, and clothing. There are food preparation items, like a beaver effigy feast bowl [Omaha, circa 1790], one of the oldest examples of Plains Indian woodcarving in the world. Objects from the Pawnee, Omaha, Ponca, Otoe-Missouria, Ioway, Sac-Fox, Winnebago, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, as well as Santee, Hunkpapa, Oglala, Brule and Yankton Sioux are present. Artifacts date from the pre-reservation era through the current day. **Because of the diverse nature of this collection and its exceptional quality in illustrating the cultural heritage of Plains Tribes, we are able to explore national themes relating history and culture.** These themes include the diversity of pre-contact tribal identity, the influence of European contact on those lifestyles, conflict between tribes, the forced adaptation to life on reservations, the struggle for cultural identity amidst policies of assimilation, and tribal cultural heritage today.

In addition to illustrating these broad historical themes, our collection includes **artifacts directly linked to events and individuals of major importance in Native American and American history.** Highlights from the collection include: items that belonged to the great Lakota leaders, Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Red Cloud; a head ornament that Ponca leader Standing Bear presented to one of his lawyers after his landmark trial in which Native Americans were declared persons under the law; a collection of items from Susan LaFlesche Picotte, the first female Native American medical doctor and her influential family; a quilt that belonged to the last war chief of the Winnebago, Chief Little Priest; a necklace that was owned by the Pawnee leader, Fighting Bear; items retrieved from the site of the Wounded Knee Massacre; and a number of items given to the poet and author John G. Neihardt by Black Elk, an Oglala Lakota holy man and the subject of Neihardt's seminal book, *Black Elk Speaks*.

Due to the breadth of our Native American collection and the number of items in the collection that relate to nationally significant individuals and events, **our collection is exceptionally valuable for research into, and interpretation of, Native American material culture.**

The collection is **used widely for exhibit, loan to other museums, and research.** Currently, fifteen percent of the collection is on exhibit at NSHS museums and historic sites, and at five borrowing institutions in Nebraska and Colorado. "Beadwork Masterpieces," an exhibition of NSHS and other museums' bandolier bags, is now online at [www.nebraskahistory.org](http://www.nebraskahistory.org). NSHS and outside researchers regularly work with this collection, resulting in scholarly publications and new information. Images of items from the collection have been used in numerous publications and are found regularly in the Society's quarterly journal, *Nebraska History*. Additionally, items in the collection are prominently featured in the new Nebraska history textbook, *The Nebraska Adventure*. Most recently, fifty-five items from our collection, all of Omaha tribal origin, are featured in the new internet resource, the Omaha Indian Heritage Project (<http://omahatribe.unl.edu/>).

**The NSHS Native American Collection is an American Treasure.**

## 8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Additional sheets may be attached; however, applicants are strongly encouraged to provide brief, concise narratives.

### A. WHAT IS THE THREAT TO THE HISTORIC PROPERTY OR COLLECTION? (25 POINTS)

Describe the current condition of the collection or historic property and explain how it is threatened or endangered. The source(s), nature, extent, and severity of the threat, danger, or damage to the collection or historic property must be clearly and convincingly argued.

#### SOURCE AND NATURE OF THREAT

The Native American collection is currently stored in our primary permanent storage area in the basement of the MNH in inadequate compacting storage units. Most of the objects are stored in drawers inside closed cabinets, while the remainder is unboxed on open shelves or in acidic corrugated boxes. The nature of the threat to this collection is threefold: there is inadequate space, extremely limited access, and potential pesticide contamination.

Space: Most of the Native American artifacts are stored stacked or piled in narrow drawers in cabinets. There are no storage mounts, no supportive trays, and no interleaving tissue to separate the objects and prevent them from rubbing against neighboring objects. Because the drawers are so full, many of the objects are misshapen, folded, and forced into tight spaces, thereby crushing objects beneath and beside them. Objects on open shelves are unprotected from dust, dirt, or potential water leaks from water pipes overhead. The items in boxes are generally in piles, with no support or protection, and can freely roll or slide around in their boxes. In many cases, fragile components like feathers, hair, or quills, are being torn from their supports by these storage conditions.

Access: The five-foot wide storage cabinets are located on mobile compactor carriages installed in 1982 accessed via three-foot wide aisles. The seven-foot high cabinets are filled to the top with drawers, meaning that the upper drawers are well above the reach of the average person. The two and a half foot wide cabinet doors do not open completely flat against adjacent cabinets due to the construction of the hinges. Accessing the upper drawers is impossible without a ladder, but because of the narrowness of the aisle and the fact that the doors don't fold flat, it is impossible to get even a narrow ladder into the space in front of an open cabinet and we are forced to use small, two-step, footstools. With the footstool in place and a person on it, the drawers cannot be fully opened. This means that objects in the upper drawers must be pulled out, scraping past other objects in the drawer in order to remove them. Once an object has been pulled from the drawer, with no tray or support, it must be carried down the footstool and passed to another person at floor level through the narrow space left by the partially open cabinet door. Because the open cabinet doors block more than half of the aisle, the second person must stand on the far side of the open cabinet door to receive the object. Large objects must be folded in order to be squeezed past the door, making it almost impossible to remove an object from the cabinet without damaging it. Because the risk of damage during access is so high, curators have felt the need to discourage access to some of the artifacts for loans, research, exhibition, and even for examination.

Contamination: Testing of a small sample of the collection confirmed the presence of arsenic in 3.57% of the test sample. Comprehensive pesticide screening of every object is not possible with the limited time, staff, and financial resources available. Retired staff members indicate that the collection had been subjected to periodic rounds of pesticide treatments in the past, including chemical dusts, sprays, fogging bombs, mothballs, and vapor phase pesticides. There are no records of the pesticides used, the frequency of treatment, or the artifacts included in any particular pest eradication process. Although there are no written records, long-term and retired staff members believe the practice was discontinued in the 1970's. Because of the tight, dense storage conditions, it is likely that adjacent objects have become cross-contaminated. Under these circumstances, we do not know the amount of risk to staff or researchers who work with collection objects. In addition to the risk to staff, dusty residues on the surfaces of these objects causes damaging abrasion to fragile components and accelerates corrosion on metal surfaces.

#### EXTENT AND SEVERITY OF THREAT

Currently, eighty-five percent of the NSHS Native American collection is in storage. The remainder of the Collection is on exhibit or is out on loan. The current NSHS Native American exhibits have been on view for more than 23 years and will be changed in the coming years, as specified in the Museum's Long Range Exhibition Plan. All items removed from current exhibits or returned from loans will eventually be returned to storage. Over time, the entire NSHS Native American Collection will be subjected to the threats represented by cramped, un-housed, poorly accessible, and contaminated storage conditions. Because of the cramming and folding, and the fragile nature of many of these objects, much damage has already been inflicted through current storage methods. Additionally, because accessing the collection is nearly impossible without damage, the threat of additional future damage is quite severe. Without records of past pesticide use, we are currently unable to determine the severity of the threat caused by pesticide residues. We must assume that all the objects in this collection pose some level of threat to museum employees, visiting scholars, and the public.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Additional sheets may be attached; however, applicants are strongly encouraged to provide brief, concise narratives.

### B. WHAT WORK WILL BE SUPPORTED BY THIS GRANT AND HOW WILL IT MITIGATE THE THREAT TO THE HISTORIC PROPERTY OR COLLECTION? (25 POINTS)

Projects must substantially mitigate or eliminate the threat, danger, or damage described in Section A and must have a clear public benefit (for example, historic places open for visitation or collections available for public viewing or scholarly research). The following points must be addressed:

- Describe the key project activities and products to be supported by this grant and the non-Federal match.
- Describe how the work will significantly diminish or eliminate the threat, danger, or damage to the historic property or collection.
- Explain any pre-project planning or research, such as Historic Structures Reports or Collection Condition Assessments, on which project decisions are based.
- List the key personnel undertaking the work and briefly describe their qualifications. If personnel have not been selected, briefly describe the qualifications you will require. (Please note: Do not send vitae. Consultants must be selected competitively.)
- Describe how the project will have a clear public benefit.
- Explain how your organization will ensure continued maintenance of the historic property or collection in the context of your organization-wide preservation or conservation activities.
- On a separate sheet, provide a timeline for project completion, including each major activity with a schedule for its completion and its cost. Projects must be completed within the grant period, which is generally 2 to 3 years.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The intent of our project is to reduce or eliminate the threats to the collection objects through the use of focused conservation and collections management activities. Our goal is to have a collection whose care meets the highest nationally recognized museum and conservation standards. We feel that we can mitigate these threats through careful cleaning, supportive rehousing, and efficiently reorganizing our storage areas. Objects that require more intervention, such as the stabilization of loose beadwork, feathers, or quills, and reshaping of distorted elements, will be treated by a conservator. Minor stabilization activities will take place on site and activities that require more space, time, or specialized equipment will be carried out at the Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center, a division of NSHS. In addition to stabilizing and repairing damage, conservators will provide guidance on integrated pest management activities and specialized storage mounts.

The threat caused by pesticide residues will be addressed through the cleaning activities. While we cannot remove all such residues, we can reduce the volume of particulate residues by removing them from the surfaces of these artifacts using vacuums equipped with HEPA filters. Threat to the staff during cleaning will be mitigated through the use of personal protective equipment including lab coats, nitrile gloves, NIOSH N100 filtering facemasks, and safety glasses. Work areas will be cleaned on a regular schedule using vacuums with HEPA filters, and an Industrial Hygienist has been consulted who will inspect and assess safety related procedures. Access to the new storage shelving will be improved through the use of the Crown work assist lift. This small electric lift will improve both efficiency and safety of access to the ten-foot high shelving in the new storage area by minimizing the need to carry objects up and down ladders.

## KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES

### Activity 1: Order Supplies and Equipment and Hire Technicians (\$69,169)

- Begin ordering supplies and equipment including the compacting storage units.
- Hire and train Conservation Technician and Assistant Conservator.

### Activity 2: Prepare Storage and Work Spaces for the Project (\$28,947)

- Prepare temporary storage location for metal collection items that currently occupy the new Native American collection storage location.
- Remove metal collection items to the temporary storage location to empty the space for the project.
- Remove old cabinets, racks, and demolish non-load bearing wall. Remove rubble and debris.
- Patch holes and duct insulation, paint walls and ceiling, replace light fixtures.
- Prepare the project work area and stock with supplies.

### Activity 3: Install Compacting Storage Units (\$99,094)

- Install rail system on floor, pour concrete to top of rail system; seal concrete
- Install carriages, shelving units, and safety components

### Activity 4: Process, Conserve, and Re-house the Native American Collection (\$481,901)

- Remove cabinet doors so that drawers can be accessed. Remove drawers, one at a time to the work area.
- Examine each object, noting any structural or surface instability, and looking for any evidence of pest activity.

- Carefully clean each object, using dusting brushes and a HEPA vacuum to remove dust, particulate pesticide residues, and insect frass/carcasses. As needed, stabilize loose or damaged parts. Set aside objects requiring more intervention for treatment at the Ford Center, by or under the supervision of the senior objects conservators.
- Treat any artifact suspected of having pest infestation, either by freezing or oxygen deprivation.
- Catalog, digitally photograph, and measure each object. (The cost of this step will be used as in-kind match.)
- Re-house objects using archival materials and current best practice storage methods per conservator's recommendations.
- Label boxes, place them on the new shelving units, and update permanent locations in the collections management database.

Activity 5: Complete all project activities and associated paperwork (\$11,834)

## **KEY PROJECT PRODUCTS**

The key product of this project will be a stable, safely housed, cataloged, and conserved nationally important Native American collection that will be available for exhibit and research.

## **ELIMINATION OF THREAT**

Physical threats to the collection objects will be mitigated by enclosing them in protective boxes on supportive acid free, unbuffered mounts and by storing them in accessible, powder coated steel compacting storage units, with adequate aisle width between units. Although pesticide residues cannot be completely removed, they will be reduced to the extent possible within the scope of this project. Access to the collection by scholars, tribal members, and exhibit planners will be safe for both the artifacts and the users. The additional cataloging information and photographic documentation available through the collections management database will aid in access and research activities, and minimize the necessity or frequency of handling in the future.

## **PRE-PROJECT PLANNING**

The NSHS Native American Collection rehousing and conservation project represents the second step in implementing the Long-Range Collections Preservation Plan developed for the NSHS Museum Collection. This Plan, written in 2003, specifically addresses a systematic process to upgrade the storage and preservation of the entire NSHS Museum Collection.

Museum collection staff and conservators from the Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center developed the Long-Range Collections Preservation Plan after completion of a Conservation Assessment in 1999. The plan delineates the steps we are taking to improve the quality of materials and methods used to store collections and maximize the density of storage through the use of compacting storage units.

The first step in implementing the plan involved the rehousing and conservation of the NSHS firearms collection. More than 1,200 arms were surveyed for conservation need, inventoried, cataloged, and rehoused with funds from a 2004 IMLS Conservation Project Support grant. The experience and data generated by the firearms project, and by many other collection surveys and assessments completed by Ford Center conservators for numerous collections and institutions, allow us to better estimate the requirements of specific tasks associated with this project.

Extensive discussions were held with objects conservators at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian to gain insight into their move of 800,000 Native American objects from New York to Washington, D.C. We were able to benefit greatly from their experience, and have designed our project after discussing many aspects with them. In addition to providing information on their conservation work, they generously shared information on equipment that made their project more efficient, such as the Crown work assist lift, a small lift that allows one person to safely return objects to high shelves without the use of a ladder. While the focus of our project is cleaning and stabilization, we will also collect information on any additional treatment needs specific artifacts may have, aiding us in the development of future conservation projects. We will access this information using our collections management database.

A preliminary pesticide contamination survey was conducted by the Ford Center in early 2006 using a sample of slightly less than one percent of the NSHS Native American Collection. We decided to look first for the presence of arsenic on our artifacts because it is the most toxic and stable of the possible contaminants. Objects were randomly selected for arsenic testing, using an EM Quant Merckoquant® 10026 Arsenic ( $As^{+3/+5}$ ) semi-quantitative Test Kit. Of the twenty-eight objects tested, one tested positive for the presence of arsenic. Although we cannot have a high level of correlation with such a small sample, this is equivalent to a 3.57% contamination rate. Before the start of the project, we will test more objects so that we can refine the accuracy of our contamination estimates.

In order to minimize health risks to the staff, we consulted a number of specialists, including a medical toxicologist, Dr. Steven Seifert, and an industrial hygienist, Dr. Terry Stentz, about our project. Dr. Seifert, the Medical Director of Nebraska Regional Poison Center, noted that to date there have been no published epidemiological studies looking into exposure risks faced by museum employees charged with the care and handling of objects contaminated with pesticides.

Because there is no well-established standard with which to work and because we cannot feasibly test every object for every possible pesticide residue, we asked for guidance on workplace testing and personal protection protocols that would allow us to do our work in a way that would keep our staff safe and meet OSHA standards. They strongly recommended baseline heavy metals toxin screens, repeated annually through the completion of the project for each staff member. They also recommended that pulmonary function and respirator fit tests be carried out for anyone who would need to use a respirator during the project. They recommended that all cleaning be carried out with HEPA vacuum cleaners so that potentially harmful particles would be trapped rather than recirculating in the air. They provided information on appropriate personal protection equipment, which we will use to develop policies and procedures for the safe handling of these collection objects. We have included cost estimates for additional consultation time and testing activities that cannot be carried out until the project is in progress.

## **KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL**

**Julie Reilly**, Associate Director and Chief Conservator at the Nebraska State Historical Society's Ford Conservation Center in Omaha, Nebraska. Fellow, American Institute for Conservation, twenty-four years experience in objects conservation and grant implementation.

**Deborah Long**, Senior Objects Conservator for the Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center in Omaha, Nebraska. Professional Associate, American Institute for Conservation, seventeen years experience in objects conservation.

**Deborah Arenz**, Senior Museum Curator at the Nebraska State Historical Society's Museum of Nebraska History in Lincoln, Nebraska. Master of Arts degree in museum studies, nine years of experience in museum work.

**Laura Mooney**, Registrar at the Museum of Nebraska History in Lincoln, Nebraska. Master of Arts degree in museum studies, seven years of experience in museum work.

**Project Conservation Technician:** Three-year term position hired solely for this project. Under the supervision of the other key project personnel, the technician will perform the bulk of the key activities of the project, including handling, cleaning, rehousing, and moving artifacts. The position requires a basic knowledge of general museum practice, preventive conservation practices, documentation techniques, and records management software.

**Assistant Object Conservator:** Two-year term position hired solely for this project. Under the supervision of the Objects Conservator, the assistant conservator will carry out key conservation activities of the project, including cleaning, stabilization treatments, reshaping, and pest eradication. The position requires a graduate degree in objects conservation or equivalent experience, with experience working with ethnographic materials.

**Collections Technician:** Three-year term position hired solely for this project. Under the supervision of the other key project personnel, the technician will perform the cataloging, photographic documentation, and data-entry functions of this project, as well as assist in other key activities. The funding for this position will be borne by the NSHS and will be used as partial match to Save America's Treasures funds.

## **CLEAR PUBLIC BENEFIT**

At the conclusion of this project, one of America's premier collections of Native American cultural heritage will contain clean, safely housed, stabilized objects easily accessible to staff for use in safe public exhibition, interpretation, and research activities. The matching funds provided for cataloging and documentation activities will create an additional benefit in the increased amount of information that will be available to tribal groups, researchers, and the public within our new, user-friendly collections management database system, PastPerfect 4.0.

## **CONTINUED MAINTENANCE OF THE COLLECTION**

The NSHS collections are held in trust for the people of Nebraska. It is the mission and mandate of the NSHS to preserve and provide access to these collections. The Long Range Collections Preservation Plan will ensure the care and preservation of the Native American Collection as it continues to facilitate overall improvements in the housing and collection care practices for the entire collection and the space in which it is housed. The State of Nebraska has shown its commitment to the preservation of the NSHS collections through recent funding to implement the recommendations of the 1999 Conservation Assessment of the Museum. This funding resulted in improvements to the environmental conditions in the Museum's storage areas, security at the Museum, and in the intellectual control of the collection through the purchase of new collection management software. NSHS has completed the first phase of collection storage improvement, the firearms project, and will implement this second phase with the successful application for Save Americas Treasures funds to rehouse, relocate, and conserve the Native American Collection. The plan proceeds, collection by collection, by emptying space, improving the storage in that space, filling it with properly housed surveyed objects, and then improving the space vacated by those objects. Although staffing and funding limitations ensure that this process will continue for many years, our ultimate goal is to provide optimum long-term storage conditions for our entire collection.